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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 94 94

July 25, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 85 72

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.60.

7716 日七初月大

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BITTER BATTLES ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

Germans Consistently Attacked at Many Points.

London, July 24.

A German official wireless message states:—There have been bitter fights in our favour on the whole Eastern Front, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian Divisions five times attacked to the south-west of Dvinsk, and after tough hand-to-hand fighting the Russians withdrew with terrible losses.

Renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front at Kievo, which we again hold.

Eight Russian Divisions attacked to the south of Smorgon, and only the remnants returned.

The strategic effect of our operations in East Galicia is becoming powerful. The enemy is retreating from the Northern Carpathian Front, and we are pressing forward on a front of 250 kilometres from the Sareth to the wooded Carpathians.

We have forced a crossing of the Sareth to the south of Tarnopol and repulsed desperate Russian mass attacks near Trembowla.

We have advanced beyond Podhajce Halicz and Bystrzyca Solotwinka. The booty is not yet ascertained. Several Divisions report 3,000 prisoners each.

We have captured many heavy guns and railway trucks loaded with foodstuffs, proving the enemy's precipitate retreat. The Archduke Joseph's north wing has joined in the movement.

The Russo-Romanians attempted to advance on a wide sector between Trois and Pains Valley, but they were driven back. Fresh fights have developed.

General von Mackensen broke down Russo-Romanian attacks along the Putna and the Sereth.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Traitors Again Denounced.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are leaving no stone unturned to support the Government. They have issued a vigorous proclamation to the Army, denouncing traitors and pointing out that many who fled were mowed down by German fire. Salvation lies with the Government. Yielding before the Germans means loss of land and freedom. There is only one way open, and that is forward.

Stern Measures Foreshadowed.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Kerensky, in an interview, said that the Government would save Russia by blood and iron if appeal to reason, honour and conscience failed, no matter whatever happened. The pre-Revolution regime was impossible. The problem at the moment was to check the retreat, and economic disorder and restore the finances. The situation at the front demanded heroic measures, and the Government would deal most sternly with traitors.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS WAR CONTRIBUTION.

Generosity Officially Appreciated.

London, July 24.

The Lords of the Treasury record their high appreciation of the spontaneous generosity of the Straits Settlements in increasing its war contribution to \$500,000 yearly. It is recalled that the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements has also resolved not to recover from the Imperial Government the amounts whereby the Military Contribution of the Colony for 1913-14 and 1914-15 respectively exceed the cost of the garrison during these periods.

FOOD PRICES.

Government Intermediary Trading Criticised.

London, July 24.

According to a Times report, the Merchants Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce maintains that the present system of State control of commodities has failed, in the main cases, to increase the supplies or reduce prices. It recommends that the Government should cease to act as trading intermediaries.

The Loss on Bread Sales.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Toolmin, Mr. Bonar Law said that the loss incurred in selling bread at the fixed price of ninepence a quarter will be borne by the Exchequer.

GERMAN REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

London, July 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the German comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech is principally devoted to protestations that all ideas of (Belgium?) becoming a German Protectorate is out of the question.

PARCEL MAILS LOST.

London, July 24.

The following parcel mails have been lost through enemy action, the dates being those between which the parcels reached London for despatch:—Salonica Force, from June 29 July 4; Egyptian Force, from July 3 to July 8; Mesopotamian Force, from July 3 to July 16; East African Force and Indian Base at Port Said, from July 8 to July 17; Malta and Egypt, from July 17 to July 18; India, Ceylon, Seychelles, Aden, British Somaliland, British East Africa and Zanzibar, from July 4 to July 17; Gibraltar, from July 12 to July 18.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

More British Raids.

London, July 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have successfully raided west of Havrincourt, east of Vervalles and west of Hollebeke.

Constant German Attacks.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the fresh attack on the Chemin des Dames, on July 22, says that the enemy has given battle on a large scale practically every second day since April 20, when the French captured the position. The attack has been most powerful since July 3, when it opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from a tremendous accumulation of guns and lasted for an hour over ten miles. The infantry attack covered two miles and was directed against the Casemates and California plateaux. The attempt against Casemates plateau failed, but the Stoeuruppen gained a foothold in the first line at one part on the California plateau, after a tremendous struggle. The fight was progressing at eventide.

Futile Enemy Attacks.

London, July 24.

A French communiqué states:—There were violent bombardments at night-time in the region of Braye en Laonnois. Two enemy attempts to reach our lines were repulsed.

Our fire compelled an assaulting detachment to the north of Nancy to fall back on their own trenches with serious losses.

An enemy attack between Cerny and Ailles was without result.

The artillery struggle continued to be violent in the sector before Craonne, notably on the California plateau.

Germans Admit Increasing Thrusts.

London, July 24.

A German official wireless message states:—The artillery duel in Flanders all daylong and nightlong has been of unprecedented intensity.

The enemy's thrusts are increasing. The French again attacked unsuccessfully on the Chemin des Dames. We have repulsed twenty-one French attacks during the past few days.

We penetrated Courieres wood and inflicted heavy losses.

British Aeroplanes Do Useful Work.

London, July 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We made four successful raids east and north-east of Ypres.

Enemy raiders entered our trenches east of Laventie, but were driven out. Another party succeeded in raiding a sap east of Givenchy les La Basses.

Our aeroplanes continued to successfully co-operate with the artillery.

Raiding squadrons dropped four tons of bombs on the enemy's aerodrome, depots and railway junctions. They encountered fewer German aeroplanes, but brought down three and drove down three. None of our own is missing.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

To Discuss Balkan Affairs.

London, July 24.

Great interest is being attached to the Allied Balkan Conference at Paris, which is being held to-morrow, under the presidency of M. Ribot. Among those attending will be Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Baron Sonnino, the Serbian Premier, and representatives of Russia, Rumania and Greece.

A Significant Meeting.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Estienne are in conference.

ATLANTIC FREIGHT RATES.

Allied Scheme for Reduction.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Entente Powers in the United States are negotiating plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plans contemplate the inclusion ultimately of all Allied vessels throughout the world, including Japanese, which will possibly be engaged in Atlantic trade to a greater extent than hitherto.

SIAM'S DECLARATION.

Its Value to the Allies.

London, July 24.

Siam's declaration of war definitely ends the activities of German agents who have been financing and directing anti-British intrigues among seditious Indians. The declaration is also important commercially, as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested, and will shortly be deported.

U. S. LOANS TO ALLIES.

London, July 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that America has advanced to the Allies \$1,525,000,000 during the past three months.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another Huge Vote of Credit.

London, July 24.

Mr. Bonar Law moves, in the House of Commons this afternoon, a Vote of Credit for \$650,000,000, which is the largest hitherto introduced, making the total war credits \$5,290,000,000.

Mr. D. M. Mason, Liberal M. P. for Coventry, has given notice of a motion for a reduction in the vote, as a protest against "waste and extravagance."

Some Stupendous Figures.

London, July 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the Vote of Credit for \$650,000,000 said this was larger by \$150,000,000 than any previous vote. The average daily expenditure out of the last Vote of Credit exceeded the estimate by \$1,000,000 daily. The estimate was \$5,411,000 daily, whereas for 112 days of the financial year the daily expenditure was \$6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads:—Army, Navy and Munitions, \$500,000 daily; advances to the Allies and Dominions, \$500,000 daily; Miscellaneous, \$300,000 daily.

Proceeding, Mr. Bonar Law said he was somewhat disappointed that, despite the assistance of America, our advances to the Allies had increased. We had held throughout that the Allies were one and that the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we had assumed was great, and gave evidence of our unselfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone.

Part of the increased Army expenditure was due to the fact that we made greater payments to India for services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than was expected when the Budget was framed. The expenditure on aeroplanes had also increased.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase in expenditure, apart from loans to the Allies and allowing for expenditure which will subsequently be repaid, was \$300,000. Evidently the Budget estimate would be largely exceeded, owing to our advances to the Allies. The total Vote of Credit since the war amounted to \$5,290,000,000. Now that the country with the greatest resources in the world was thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that it would not be want of money that would prevent us from winning—(Cheers).

Later.

The House of Commons has adopted the Vote of Credit.

A War Aims Committee.

London, July 24.

As a result of the division in the House of Commons, which is regarded as a sweeping vote of confidence in the Government and as confirming the solidarity of its supporters, a National War Aims Committee has been formed to keep the nation posted on war affairs. The members include Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law. The movement was initiated by Mr. Lloyd George at a meeting in the Queen's Hall, on April 8.

LONDON'S AIR-RAID WARNINGS.

London, July 22.

It appears that it was the new bomb warnings of air-raids which aroused London at 8.30 in the morning were signals which were most effective in the Sabbath calm. They were supplemented by notices to take cover, carried by the police and specials. Tube stations and other refuges were quickly thronged with half-dressed people, mostly women and children. The warnings lasted ten minutes, by which time the streets were practically empty. "All clear" was signalled by ten o'clock—Delayed in transmission.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

A Referendum Advocated.

London, July 23.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Lloyd George asking him to reconsider his refusal to participate in the Irish Convention, Mr. O'Brien, the leader of the Southern Independent Nationalists, again declined, suggesting an Irish Referendum as the best democratic means of reaching an agreement.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alfred Mosely.

London, July 24.

The death is announced of Mr. Alfred Mosely, O.M.G. [The deceased, who was born in 1855, served with the Princess Christian Hospital in South Africa, was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1904, organised Industrial and Educational Commissions to America 1902 and 1903 and a Commission of several hundred school teachers to the United States and Canada in 1906-07, and arranged a reception to one thousand Canadian and U.S. school teachers on their return visit to England in 1908-09.]

PARLIAMENTARY BY-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Montagu's Work for India.

London, July 24.

The Hon. Mr. E. S. Montagu has been re-elected as the candidate for West Oxbridgehire. He said he would take up the work of reform in the government of India where Mr. Chamberlain left it. The Government would announce its policy in due course.

Mr. Churchill's Opponent.

London, July 24.

Mr. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist and Liberator) has opposed Mr. Winston Churchill.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 23.

Silver is quoted at 39½. The market is quiet.

OBITUARY.

The Late Capt. W. S. Wyles.

Captain William Scott Wyles, whose death at Amoy on the 15th inst. caused much sorrow throughout the China coast, was born at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, on December 6, 1853.

He arrived in China in 1869 as apprentice on a sailing vessel and joined Messrs. Butterfield and Swire as apprentice pilot on their river steamers. Subsequently he commanded several of their vessels, namely, the Chafco, the Tamsai and the Chinkiang and he was well known as one of the smartest men on the Tientsin run. On one of his trips he had the Inspector General of Customs, Sir Robert Hart, as passenger and so much impressed was the Inspector General with Captain Wyles' character and ability that shortly afterwards he offered him the position of Commander in the revenue fleet and the position of senior captain in bringing out the three new revenue steamers Chuen-tiao, Kaipan and Likin from England. That was in 1888.

His services in the Customs have been marked by the high appreciation of those over him and by the affectionate regard of all officers and men who have served under him.

In 1908 he was decorated with the order of the Double Dragon, third division, third class, and in 1914 with the order of the Chia Ho, fifth class.

At the time of his death, Captain Wyles was in command of the revenue steamer Pingohing, which was then occupied on a visit from Shanghai to the Southern Lights. He was taken seriously ill at Amoy and recovering slightly it was decided to send him to Shanghai. The vessel was, however, weather bound by the recent typhoon and Captain Wyles had a relapse. Whether he died on board or was landed at Amoy is not yet known.

Captain Wyles was a man of great kindness and generosity of character and endeared himself to all who knew him well. His modesty and retiring disposition made him, however, less well known than he otherwise would have been.

The China Society.

The balance sheet of the China Society from May 1, 1916, to April 30, 1917, shows that the receipts for the period mentioned amounted to \$553, including \$191 10s. brought from the previous year's accounts. There were 129 annual subscriptions. The expenditure amounted to \$248, leaving a balance in hand of \$403.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"The Cameroons" at the Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.10 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.

United Asbestos Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 11, 50 a.m.

Monday, Aug. 13.

Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., 10, 11, 50 a.m.

NOTICES.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. Z. HUI FAY, a Chinese graduate
from the University of London, has been
appointed to teach Chinese in the
Chinese School for the year 1917.
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese
language and is a native speaker of
English. He has also a good knowledge of
Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who are interested in learning
Chinese are requested to write, care of
"Hongkong Telegraph," office or direct to No.
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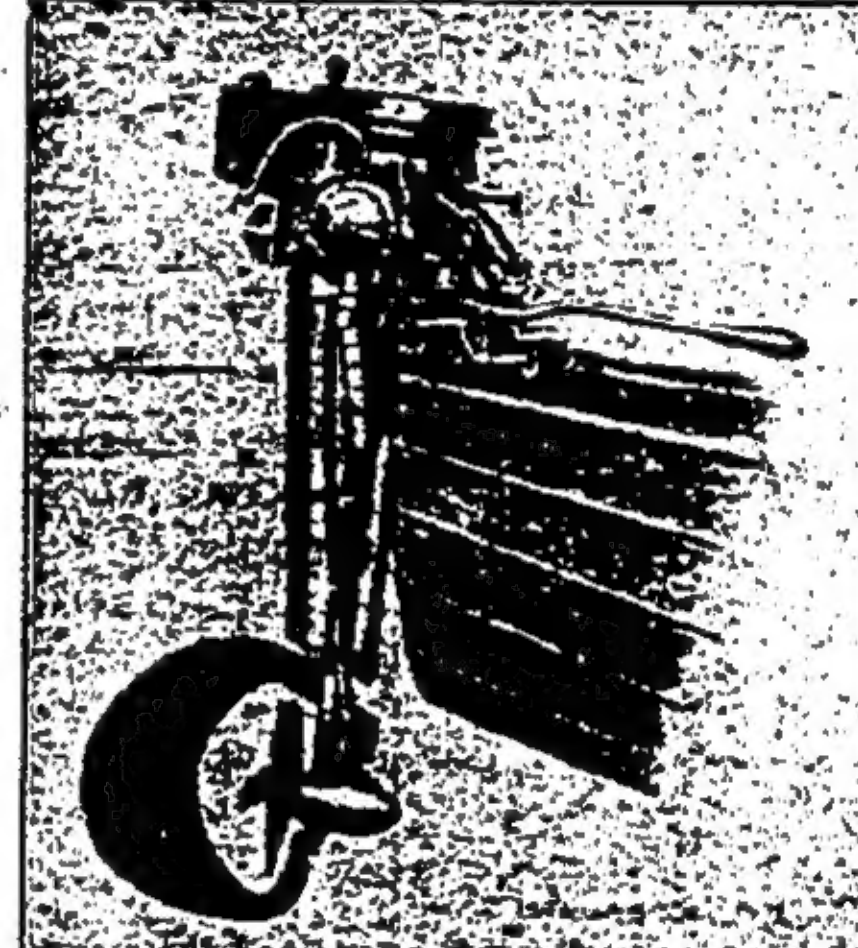
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HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

No Lack of Starch.
"There is no need for the
public to be uneasy with regard
to shirts, collars, and other
articles which it is necessary to
starch," said the secretary of the
Launderers' Association recently,
"but there should be strict
economy," he added.

A Brave Officer.
Lieut.-Commander Basil J. D.
Guy, R.N., who won the V.C. in
China as a midshipman of the
Barrington for great coolness and
bravery during the attack in
Tientsin in 1900, has now been
awarded the D.S.O. for services
in the present war.

Well-known in the East.
Major Thomas J. Graham,
Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who is
well known in Tientsin, has been
appointed second in command of
the service battalion of the
Fusiliers, with which he became
associated when he left Tientsin
to rejoin the Army. He served
with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers
in the Boxer campaign of 1900,
and in the present war he saw
much service in the Dardanelles
and in Mesopotamia. He is one
of four brothers who have served
in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
One of them was killed in the
South African War.

A Chinese Perjuror.
Sheriff Principal Macnochie,
at Edinburgh, sentenced to four
months' imprisonment, Nien Yong
Wang, music-hall artist, and his
wife, formerly Sarah Mabel Charl-
ton, a Nottingham girl, for sub-
orning two witnesses to commit
perjury. Following a Scottish
marriage by declaration
application was made to have it
certified, and it was alleged that
the witnesses were induced to
testify that the bride, who was
only seventeen, had resided in
Scotland for the requisite period
of twenty-one days, whereas she
had come from Hartlepool four
days before the marriage.

Brazil's Army.
Competent authority says that
Brazil can easily raise an army of
500,000, which would be a wel-
come addition to the Allied Forces
in France, or elsewhere. As it is,
a first contingent could very well
be attached to the Portuguese
army, Brazil having been, at one
time a dependency of our oldest
ally. Germany will find out that
the captain of the submarine
which sank the Brazilian ship—
the official cause belli—made a
very costly mistake, the one ship
having been replaced by 43
German ships interned in
Brazilian ports. They will be
available to carry food supplies,
of which Brazilians have plenty
to spare.

Lord Brooke's Appointment.
It was a happy choice that led
to the selection of Lord Brooke as
one of British officers "specially
attached" to General Pershing
and his Headquarters Staff. The
future Earl of Warwick is doubt-
less an old acquaintance of many
of the American officers, for he
spent some time in Canada before
the war. Lord Brooke has seen
plenty of active service, for he not
only experienced the South
African methods of warfare but
took part in the Russo-Japanese
war—as a non-combatant, of
course, being Renter's corres-
pondent on the battlefield. He
is not yet 35, and has been
married for the past eight years,
Lady Brooke being a sister of Sir
Timothy Eden, a wealthy young
North Country baronet.

A Varied Career.
Lieut.-Commander Whittall,
whose "With Busha and Smith in
Africa" Messrs. Cassell publish,
took to the sea from boyhood. It
was so monotonous—ten years
without a shipwreck!—that, find-
ing himself in China, he changed
over to the sea of journalism.
Soon came the China-Japan war,
he joined the Japanese army
in Korea, and was present
at the capture of Port Arthur
and at Wei-hai-wei. He
was in the Philippines during
the Spanish-American war. Then
in the Boxer campaign he was
with Admiral Seymour's force,
which tried to relieve the Peking
Legations, and he also accom-
panied the Allied Army to the
Chinese capital. Adventure took
him next to Somaliland. In 1914
he was in England, living quiet-
ly when the outbreak of war
called him, though only a few
military days to the Army's
service in the theatre of which
the book deals.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

ON MONDAY the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101, together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid—Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1856.

Area in respect of Section A of Marine Lot No. 101—445 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section B of Marine Lot No. 101—675 Sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to JOHNSON STORES & MASTER.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong. Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, The Auctioneers, Hongkong, 9th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HOHNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917, at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate and being Shaukiwan, Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works, in One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 999 years from August 1899. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum. The PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, The Auctioneer, Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

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Don't let your life be clouded by indifferently health—don't suffer needlessly—don't remain Weak, Anemic, Nervy, Run-down. Let "Wincarnis" (the wine of life) give you new health, new strength, new blood, new nerves and new life. "Wincarnis" is a tonic, a restorative, a blood-maker and a nerve food—all combined in one clear, delicious beverage. It strengthens the weak, gives new rich blood to the Anemic, new nerves to the Nervy, sleep to the sleepless, new vitality to the Run-down, and new life to the Ailing. And it does not contain drugs. Will you try just one bottle? The Doctors recommend it. All Chemists and Wine Stores sell it.

NOTICES.

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Ashley Road (ground floor), Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Also

1 American Ice Chest. On view from Thursday, the 26th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 28th July, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 15 Cameron Terrace, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture Also

1 American Ice Chest. On view from Friday, the 28th inst.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD., Alexandra Buildings.

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HOUSES TO LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

A HOUSE TO LET.—Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

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LOST.

LOST.—Black and Tan AIREDALE DOG, wearing spike collar, answers to "Mike". Finder please communicate with R.N. Dyer, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Queen's Buildings.

WANTED.

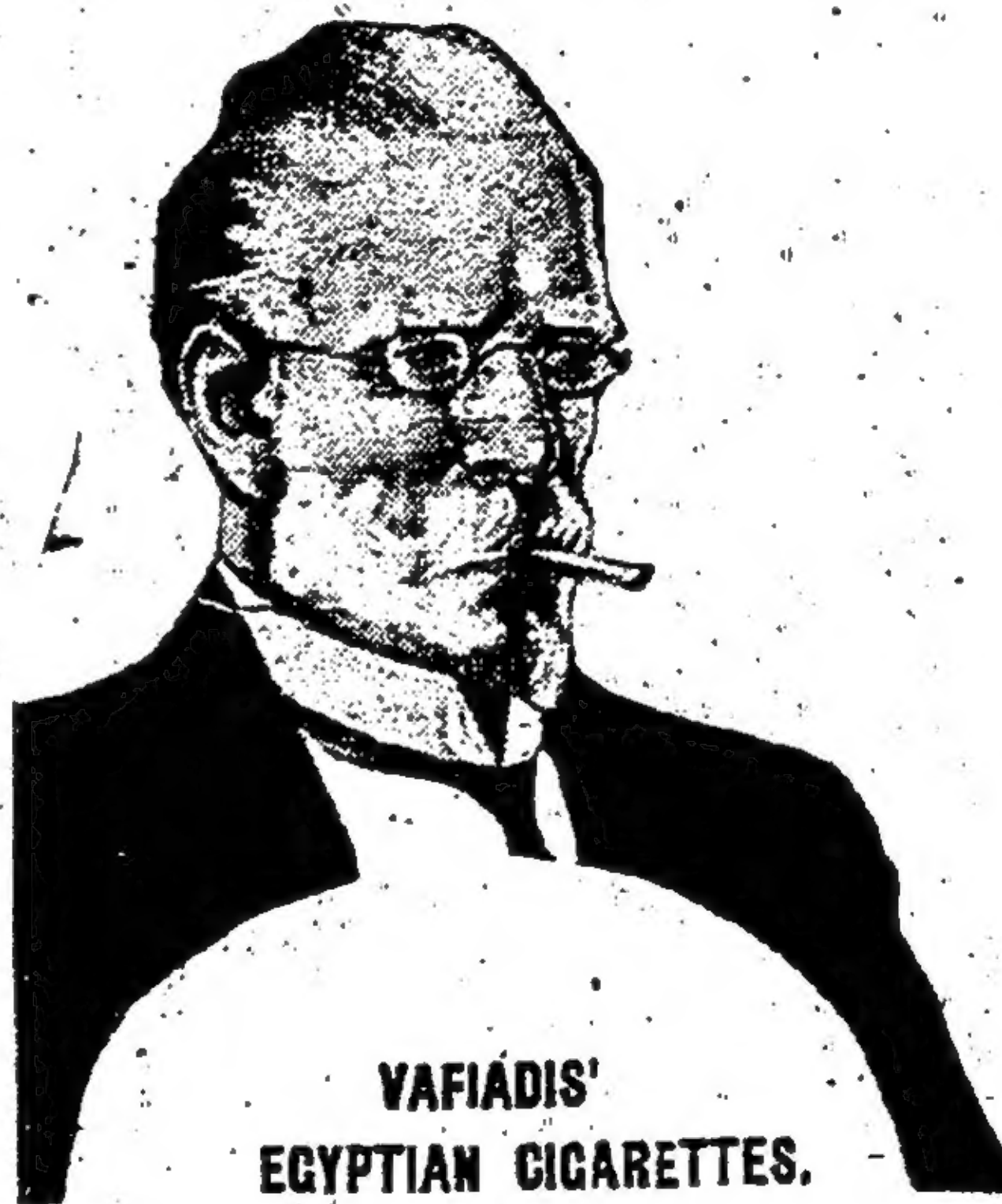
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WANTED.—LADY TYPIST immediately. Reply stating Nationality, experience, salary expected, etc., to Box 1301 c/o Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED.—ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER for Engineering costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd.

NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
	50	2.35
	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
	50	1.20

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An Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MILK obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

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EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT TO TAKE.



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ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

PRICE \$4.75 SUIT.

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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY.

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Pints \$1.20 Per Doz.
Splits 70 Cts. "

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STERILIZED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTHS.

LYNCH.—On 18th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Lynch, a daughter.

TILLEY.—On 16th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tilley, a son.

LANGRIDGE.—On 17th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Langridge, a son.

MCINTYRE.—On 14th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. McIntyre, a daughter.

SANDERCOCK.—On 13th July, at Peitaiho, the wife of Mr. L. Sandercock, of a son.

PAWSEY.—On 10th July, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Pawsey, a son.

DEATH.

WYLES.—On 15th July, at Amoy, Captain William Scott Wyles, Commander of the Chinese Customs Revenue Cruiser "Pingching," aged 64 years.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. A. P. PEREIRA and family give their heartfelt thanks to those who attended the funeral of their late dearly beloved wife and mother, to senders of those beautiful wreaths, and for condolences received during their bereavement.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1917.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

It is interesting and illuminating occasionally to turn from the belligerent nations to countries near the seat of warfare which are still neutral although surrounded by conflicting armies. In such a position is Holland, and of all the neutrals she probably comes into the picture more prominently at present than any other. The difficulty and awkwardness of her situation are apparent to all, for a false step in either direction would without doubt bring down upon her a measure of trouble of which it would be difficult to see the end. We are afraid that this aspect is often very largely overlooked, even by the Allies, but, whatever judgment we form of the Dutch in their attitude towards the belligerents, we should always bear in mind that, by reason of Germany's occupation of Belgium, Holland cannot afford to take up that absolutely free and independent stand which she could were her rear neighbours any other than the dominating, Treaty-ignoring Hun.

Keeping these points in mind, one reads with amused astonishment some rather threatening advice which Count von Reventlow has been giving the Dutch in the course of a lengthy article in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, in which he attempts to show that England, and not Germany, is the real menace to the independence of the Hollanders. In effect, he says that Holland's independence is safe only so long as Germany holds Belgium, arguing that if the Kaiser's troops were driven from Belgium, it would mean British supremacy on the Continent, with the result that Holland would become "politically, economically and colonially the plaything of English arbitrary power." That is a very pretty picture to paint for Dutch eyes, but we shall be very much mistaken in our conception of Dutch perspicacity if the people of Holland do not see through this transparent attempt to cover up Germany's real designs. We are prepared to leave it to Dutch judgment to decide which of the two countries, Britain or Germany, has the greater ambition for territorial expansion on the Continent. Whose armies were they that, in flagrant disregard of Treaty obligations, over-ran Belgium, and whose armies are they that hold Belgian territory to-day? Equally, whose were the troops that in days past robbed France and Denmark of their rightful territory? Germany alone of the European nations has coveted the possessions of her neighbours, and, as surely as night follows day, if Germany were to be victorious, Holland's integrity would not be worth a moment's purchase.

Count von Reventlow further gives away Germany's case when he speaks of a possible victory for his country, in which event, he says, Germany would "retain in Belgium her victorious and unconquerable position." What does that mean other than a declaration that, if successful, Germany intends holding on to Belgium? And yet in the next breath, this German Count says that the interest of his nation will be the protection of Holland against Britain. We well know what form that "protection" would take—it would be a question of complete absorption. No; this specious type of argument will deceive no-one, not even the Dutch, we imagine. The best, and indeed the only, guarantee of Holland's future independence lies in the hope of Allied success in the war. A victory for Germany would place the Dutch, within a short space of time, in the same unhappy position in which the poor, stricken Belgians now find themselves. And Holland and the whole world knows it.

The German Way.

Our mailbox yesterday contained an interesting little missive from Canton. It was in a Chinese envelope, addressed in Chinese characters and anonymously signed "A Chinaman." The letter itself was typewritten, and its wording, as well as certain other unmistakable indications, stamped it immediately as coming from a Hun. Our allegations of German intrigue in China and of atrocities elsewhere formed the subject matter of this wonderful effusion, and in it the writer asks if Britishers are really such fools as to think that "we Chinese believe in your rotten lies." Then, in approved German style, this German, feebly masquerading as a Chinese, speaks of "we Chinese" as having had enough of "Reuter's lie-witnesses' reports of the battle fields." The rest of the epistle is devoted to abuse of Britishers and to personalities which betray the writer as being about as gentlemanly as one would expect a Hun to be. In one of his passages, the writer says the Chinese cannot be fooled by "newspaper talk." Neither can we be fooled by a German adopting such a puerile attempt at deception as to read us a typewritten letter in a Chinese envelope, addressed in Chinese characters and himself posing as an Oriental.

The Western Front.

"The struggle on the Western Front is incessant and of varying fortune. On the whole, however, both the British and the French are gradually pushing back the Hun from soil that he has for much too long defiled. The latest news to hand from Sir Douglas Haig shows that the British have once again been able to inflict "heavy casualties and much damage." This achievement, in view of the enemy's recently strengthened position by reinforcements from the Russian Front, is extremely satisfactory and indicates that it is merely a matter of time for the Hun to receive a much more effective blow than he has so far been given. Our raids on enemy positions continue to meet with much success, the latest being one made to the south of Avion, where we penetrated enemy positions to a depth of three hundred yards. It was here that the heavy casualties were inflicted and that much damage was done. Another raid, in which we were also successful, took place at a strongly-held farm to the east of Oeserve, while north-west of Cherisy an enemy attack was repulsed. In these engagements, the aeroplanes did good work, co-operating most successfully with the artillery, and it is recorded that three tons of bombs were dropped on aerodromes, ammunition dumps, and railway sidings "with good results." Fourteen enemy machines, including a "raider" from England, were brought down.

Hope for the Future.

All this is, as stated, extremely satisfactory. It points to the British as more than holding their own with the enemy and it augurs well for the future, when we shall, even more than to-day, be in a much more favourable position to push home the advantage gained. Our gallant Allies, the French, continue to withstand the continuous enemy bombardments in their usual dauntless manner. The Huns, despite most desperate attempts, are making little or no effect in the Craonne region, while, despite all their efforts, the French still gallantly hold the California Plateau, from which the enemy have long attempted to oust them. The enemy still believes in bombarding Rheims and other places at long range—for what purpose it is impossible to conjecture, as such attacks cannot possibly have any material effect upon the general situation in the West. The probability is that the enemy, true to his Hun-like disposition, does so out of pure crazedness, knowing only too well that he is gradually being beaten, and that ultimately his complete defeat is absolutely certain.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS THE MAN OR THE WOMAN OF FAITH AND HENCE OF COURAGE WHO IS THE MASTER OF CIRCUMSTANCES AND WHO MAKES HIS OR HER POWER FELT IN THE WORLD.—True.

To-morrow's Anniversary.—To-morrow is the anniversary of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church by Mr. Gladstone in 1869.

The Dollar.—The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 7.3/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops.—We acknowledge with thanks a parcel of papers for the troops from Mr. Howard.

Junk Girl Drowned.—The mistress of a large junk has reported to the Police that during the squally weather of yesterday her fifteen-year-old daughter accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.

Alice Memorial Hospital.—The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Pork Dealers' Guild, \$200; Chan Sai Ki, \$100; Tse Yum Chi, \$100; S. W. Teo, \$100; Fung Ping Shan, \$100; Kwok Sai Lan, \$100; Mok Too Chue, \$100.

Theft from Taikoo Dock.

An apprentice of the Taikoo Dock, who has been employed there for three months, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of brass. He was found trying to take it through the gate. In order that someone may come forward to speak on the lad's behalf the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

An Artful Wheeze.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with attempting to export 144 taels of opium. The case revealed yet another artful method by which Chinese endeavour to smuggle the drug. The man was on the Pung On Wharf and was carrying what appeared to be some cigarettes in a packet. The constable examined these, and, though both ends of the cigarettes looked genuine, there was secreted in the centre of each cigarette a small pot of opium. His Worship fined the man \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

Ricksha v. Truck.

A Parson broker gave evidence before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in a case in which his ricksha driver summoned two coolies for assault. It appeared that the ricksha was waiting outside 27, Hallier Street, and some men driving a truck came up, where, owing to their interference, a few words took place. This led to the truckmen setting on to the ricksha driver with bamboo and fists, and he appeared in Court to give evidence, with an injured eye. The truckmen said it was not they who assaulted the man, but others. His Worship fined them \$10 each, or 21 days' hard labour.

Case not Pressed.

When a Chinese cook, employed upon a launch which was at the Yaumati typhoon refuge yesterday, was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a telegraph chain belonging to the launch, he stated that he merely took it because he did not think that it was needed. Sergeant Willis stated that he took the man to the launch and the latter pointed out where he had taken the chain from. A representative of the firm owning the launch appeared in Court and said that the launch was under repairs and that the case was not a serious one. In view of this and the man's previous good character, his Worship discharged him.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—
Typhoon in about 118 degrees Long. E. and 21 degrees Lat. N. direction unknown.

THE BARRIER OF SOULS.

A Picture of the War.

For five hundred miles across the fields of Western Europe—from the sand-dunes of Nieport to the undulating plains of the Swiss border—runs a barrier—a barrier of earth and human courage, erected against tyranny and injustice. And behind this, along its whole extent, runs another barrier—a barrier of souls—guarding us yet more surely from a still more dangerous foe—guarding us from the spirits of pride and discontent—from envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness. The physical barrier will pass, as the manna against which it was raised will pass. There shall be seed-time and harvest once again upon those scarred and blasted meadows. Once again there shall be children playing in the streets of those villages now level with the ground.

But this other barrier—this barrier of souls—shall stand for ever, fencing us from those other foes, whose menaces shall cease only with the trumpets of Doom—foes that have power to cast both body and soul into Hell. Here and there the barrier is memorised by plain crosses of wood and rude mounds. But these do not represent the whole barrier. There are eyes that stare into the dark, crushed down under a weight of soil thrown on them by no kindly human hands—buried out of sight and out of mind by hurrying shells or stealthy mine, the terror that creeps in the darkness, and plunges unaware upon its prey. And there are others, too, that have helped to build this barrier—souls set free by a sudden ghastly shattering of their mortal elements in dissolution so complete, that no limb nor fragment of a limb remains, and all is mingled, an impalpable dust, with the breeze and the kindly soil. By the willing obligation of their bodies they have won for us, these young dead of ours, more than they dreamed. They have preserved for us health-happiness and freedom to go our uncharted ways for all the years that remain. But, if we are only worthy of them, they will do for us more than this. For how, with the memory of them yet abiding in our hearts, shall we still cherish therewith our old narrowness and prejudices, our old self-complacency and frivolity, our old harshness and petty greed? Shall there be a cynic among us any more for ever? Shall we be guilty of such ingratitude, such sacrilege?

In a grave that no man may find, somewhere on the wasted ridges of Picardy, lies my friend S.—. When the war came, he was an undergraduate, the most brilliant of his day, for he had won every distinction of scholarship that his University could offer. He was an athlete, and had won his Blue. Moreover, he was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. He died, leading his men in a night-attack. The attack passed over him, and in the dusk of dawn strangers of a regiment not his own found him, and put him hurriedly in the earth, with such reverence as could be paid to him in the heat and hurry of the battle. There is a spot of French soil where one day the flowering grasses will grow rank and tall, and the nodding poppies will be clothed in a crimson glory that shall thrill the wayfarer's heart with sudden strange joy. It is the spot where my friend lies buried. And shall not his pure spirit have power to fertilise the hearts in which it lies enshrined, so that all with whom we meet shall take knowledge of us that we called him friend?

There was yet another, whose name I shall cherish always. After an attack through which he came unhurt, he stood for four days waist-deep in water, holding the ground which his platoon had won. Already worn by exposure, he swooned twice during those days, and was in violent pain. They were to attack again, and one officer had to be left behind with some details. He was urged to stay, but refused, saying that some of his men were as ill as he. The second attack suc-

HONGKONG SANITATION.

An Important Point Discussed.

The question of water closets draining into the sea over the Fraya East foreshore was raised at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board, when Dr. Ozorio asked why the Government refused to permit the erection of three water closets and one urinal at a new house in Kennedy Road. A letter from the Colonial Secretary on the subject said that the objection was that the closets would drain over the Fraya East foreshore.

In speaking on the subject, the President (Mr. E. V. Carmichael) said that there were altogether 337 water closets which discharged over the foreshore mentioned, of which 243 were military and naval, including 54 from the Kennedy Road married quarters. Of these military and naval closets, forty-six were flushed from an independent water supply and the remainder from the public mains.

Dr. Ozorio thought that if there were already over three hundred closets draining into the sea there, one more could not add to the filthiness of the place.

Mr. Alabaster asked if the Government's attention would be drawn to the fact that the convenience in question would be supplied by an independent water supply. The only objection was that it would discharge where over 300 water closets were already discharging. He also asked whether the military and naval authorities could be restrained from establishing conveniences which the Board had no jurisdiction over, and which were supplied from the mains, while the Colony was put on short commons for water.

After further discussion, Mr. Alabaster stated that he only wished the Government's attention drawn to the matter.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franke, acting D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

Parades.

Uniform.—White with Helmet, Friday, July 27.—No. 1 Section, Central 5.45 p.m.

Monday, July 30.—No. 2 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, July 31.—No. 1 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Thursday, August 2.—No. 3 Company, Central 5.45 p.m.

Friday, August 3.—Route March, Statue Square at 6 p.m. All ranks will attend.

Band Practices.

Band Practice on Friday, July 27, and Monday, July 30. No exemption will be granted except by the undersigned.

seeded, and in the dusk they made good their ground. Then it was found that troops on their right had failed to advance, and contact must be made with them at once, in order to secure the intervening gap. He volunteered for the perilous duty, and groping in the gloom suddenly found a hostile parapet looming before him. Severely wounded in the arm, and dazed with exhaustion, he stumbled away into the dark, accomplished his mission, returned with his report, and, having delivered it, fell senseless. A week later he died in hospital. They are fighting for us still, our noble dead.... And shall it be nothing to us that they fight...?

I see a new England, rising out of the ashes of the old an England victorious but chastened, proud and yet humble, casting off the burden of her wars, yet vigilant and unrelaxed against the foes that are always with her. Her young warriors stand along the breastworks with lips set and faces bright in the dawn. They have conquered tyranny and lies, but there are other enemies to be crushed, enemies that will make no trace, and offer no terms of peace, and that will lay England in the dust, if she does not slay them. The breastwork along which the warriors stand is built of the graves of heroes. And upon the graves are little crosses of plain wood.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Lawn tennis players will read with emotion some words the *Daily Chronicle* is allowed to quote from a letter written by Mr. R. B. Powell, so well known in the lawn tennis world, shortly before he fell in battle. After recalling his great games, and the tour he had under Wallis Myers' leadership, he said: "For the present I shall try and play the game 'over there,' and, so long as the effort is worthy, one's individual fate is of very small moment." Wimbledon's superb lawns will never more be traversed by Wilding, Kenneth Powell, R. B. Powell, and many another who have "played the game over there."

The death of Sir J. B. Leach before he could actually receive knighthood recalls other instances where honour came too late to be enjoyed. Sir Erskine May, who edited the "Bible" of Parliament, did not live to take his seat as a peer, dying a week after the announcement of his honour; Lord Whitbrough died before his patent for peerage was made out, so the King raised his eldest son to the peerage; and Sir Coleridge Kennard died before the patent of his baronetcy was enrolled. It was soon afterwards given to his grandson, who was then only six years old.

Before the Germans challenged the risk of air reprisals, they must have studied our characteristics in the light of a story told by Sir Evelyn Wood. After we had had bitter encounters with the Zulus, some of their chiefs brought in their non-combatant dependants to Sir Evelyn. Why, asked the Englishman, had they done this thing? After their unprovoked attacks upon us, did they not all expect to be executed? "Oh, no," replied the Zulus, "we know that the English never kill women and children." If the women-folk of African savages were safe from reprisals then why not those of German savages to-day?

All the dictionaries and phrase-books have become obsolete. The children have created a phrase of their own, "step-me-up," and it has run like fire across the land. To "step-me-up" is to let me ride on the step of your bicycle while you pedal. Thus a seven-year-old girl at breakfast "Please, mother, may I leave early? I was introduced to a little boy yesterday, and he is going to step me up to school." But the phrase has more than one application: it may cover locomotion by mechanical cavalry.

He was quite a young subaltern just posted to a battalion stationed in one of the more famous camps, so it was with no small delight that he was showing an elderly aunt round the sights. Suddenly a bugle was sounded. "What does that stand for?" inquired the lady. "Oh, that's for tattoo," was the reply. "Is it really? I've often seen it on soldiers' arms, but I didn't know they had a special time for doing it!"

The close touch which is now established between the Volunteers and Regular Training Battalions for instruction purposes emphasises for civilian soldiers the virtues of an age of specialism. The over-age Volunteer is full of admiration for those magnificent young men, the staff instructors, under whose tuition he has lately come.

Every department has its expert. There is the famous bayonet fighter, the bomber, the aiming instructor, the firing instructor, the teacher of entrenching, the marksmen at drill, the pundit who expounds the mechanism of the rifle and machine-gun, all sharply differentiated. They address the greybeards affectionately as "Uncle," and keep them on the hop, with "After me, nip! Oh you're slow slow!" An attempt at a shout during a bayonet charge was compared to effort of "a lot of hoarse robins." And thus smartness is instilled.

TRONOH MINES.

Chairman on Excess Profits Duty.

The fifteenth annual general meeting of the Tronoh Mines, Ltd., was held on June 8 at the Cannon Street Hotel, E. C. Mr. C. V. Thomas (chairman of the company) presiding. The Secretary (Mr. A. H. Gullen, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors. The Chairman said that the sales of tin ore had decreased in the past twelve months by 170 tons, but the average price obtained for the ore sold was £10 8s. 9d. more than in 1915. The net result was that they had obtained from the tin sold during the year about £850 more than was realised in 1915. For the first time in the history of the company an item appeared on the credit side of the profit and loss account, "Sales of rubber, £242 6s. 11d." Some six years ago a portion of the company's land, which was not required for mining, had been planted with rubber trees, and last year there were about 2,300 trees ready for tapping. In order not to take up the time and attention of the members of the company's staff the tapping of those trees was let on tribute. Although the profit from that operation was not very large, it was a matter which was well worth while noticing. The interest and dividends received amounted to £7,635, which was sufficient to pay 4-1-3 per cent. on the total capital of the company. The only other item calling for attention on the credit side of the profit and loss account was the profit on sale of investments, £2,591. That was largely made up of a profit which they had made by the sale of 1,550 shares in the Sangei Best Mines. Those shares cost the company 12s. 10-1-1 per share, and the directors took advantage of the opportunity offered to sell those shares at an average price of 38s. per share. The average cost per yard of stuff treated, including the overburden, but excluding the dredging, was 2s. 5-1-1 per yard in 1915, and 1s. 4-1-1 per yard in 1916—a reduction of practically 1s. per yard, excluding the dredging. The average cost per yard of the treatment of the whole had fallen from 1s. 2-1-1 to 6d. This reduction was due to the large increase in the yardage dealt with by the dredges and the smaller quantity of overburden that had been removed. The yield from the yardage of karang, after adding the ore obtained from the tributaries, for which they had no yardage figure, had fallen from 2-2-3 cwt. to 1-6-3 cwt. Those falls were due to the exhaustion of the South Lombong, from which in the past they had obtained large quantities of rich karang. On the other hand, there had been a corresponding reduction in mining costs, those costs for 1916 being £25,978 less as compared with 1915, which was due to the reduced yardage from the open cast sections of the mine. From the mine they had received 772 tons of tin, which had given them a profit of £35 1s. 8d. per ton. He would remind them that, while the average price they obtained for that output was £106 3s. 9d. per ton, the price they were receiving last month was £128 15s. per ton. The tin returned by the tributaries totalled 875 tons, which left the company with a profit of £23 9s. per ton, so it would be seen that they obtained £11 12s. 8-1-1 less per ton than they had done for their own tin. With regard to their investments, he would say that if they took their holding of shares in the Sangei Best Mines at 30s., and their other investments at their market value, at the end of the year they would have, in cash and investments, an amount exceeding the total capital of the company. The company was not liable for excess profits tax. They had a pre-war standard larger than the total capital of the company, and if they did exceed that rate of profit and become liable to the tax no one would complain. The excess profits tax, however, was bearing very unfairly and unjustly on mining companies generally, and he ventured to think that, in the interests of the country, as well

SERIOUS FIRE.

Damage Over Thirty Thousand Dollars.

A serious fire broke out at 99, Jervoise Street during the early hours of this morning, the Brigade receiving the alarm at 3.35 a.m. Upon arrival, it was found that the entire house was involved, and through the Brigade worked hard for some time, the building was eventually demolished. The ground floor is occupied as a medicine shop, the two next floors being used as dwellings. The top floor is a Chinese school. It is thought that the fire originated through some of the medicines accidentally becoming ignited. Although unable to save the building, the Brigade were able to confine the flames to the one house. Fortunately, no personal injury was sustained. The premises are insured in several insurance offices for sums amounting to about \$29,000. The damage is estimated at \$32,000.

as in the interests of those particular companies to which he was referring, some steps should be taken by the Government to modify the manner in which the duty was levied. If not, he anticipated that it would bring about a serious result to the country in connection with the preservation of national and Imperial interests. As a mining man of a good many years' experience, he entertained the view that companies which were producing direct from what he would term natural sources ought not to be looked upon and treated in the same way as manufacturers whose profits were increased owing to the demands made upon them by the war. If the Government were to say that mining companies such as theirs must pay excess profits when the price of the metal went beyond (say) £180 per ton, then there would be no ground of complaint. During the first five months of this year, to the end of May, the Tronoh Company had returned 436 tons, and they had made a profit thereon of £10,770, and shareholders' no doubt had noticed that for the month of May the profit was £4,580, of which No. 2 dredge had contributed £2,020. The directors had that morning declared a dividend of 1s. a share, less tax, which would be payable on July 8. They were now practically confined to the open cast on No. 3 mine in the northern area of the property. Boring results showed good ground extending to the east, and a considerable area had thereby been added to the company's reserves. Lessees containing about 70 acres to the north were being bored, and it was expected that further ground would be proved which could be worked profitably by No. 1 dredge. The company had now adequate capital in hand to purchase other dredges or to carry out other developments which might be considered desirable. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. W. J. Payne seconded the resolution and said that during the fifteen years this company had been in existence over 30,000 tons of tin ore had been recovered, of the value of a little over £3,000,000. The dividends paid to the shareholders had amounted to £4 4s. per £1 share, and the average yield over the period worked out at upwards of 28 per cent. per annum. In addition to this, they had written down the cost of the mine, machinery, and plant to the comparatively small sum of £20,000—their large dredge alone was worth considerably more than that figure—and they held today investments which had cost £126,000, and which at the present moment were worth about £180,000. He ventured to think that this was a unique record for a mining company. They still had their No. 3 area and their large and small dredges, and from these and the income from their investments they could rely on keeping up the payment of dividends. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the retiring director (Mr. Walter J. Payne) and the auditors (Messrs. W. B. Pest & Co.) were unanimously re-elected. A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman, the director, the manager and staff in London.

TRIBUTES TO MAJOR REDMOND.

Mr. Lloyd George on His Heroic Sacrifice.

Parliament's homage to that knight errant peer and reproach, Major W. H. K. Redmond, M.P., showed the unique place he occupied in the affections of the House of Commons. Never before in the history of the House has official notice been taken of the death of a private member who had not held Ministerial rank. The tribute to the chivalrous Irishman came very appropriately as a pendant to the Prime Minister's announcement in regard to the Irish Convention. Major Redmond's heroic death in action cannot fail to have a reconciling effect on the opposing sections in Ireland. He gave his life consciously as a willing sacrifice for his native land. Such a sacrifice can never be in vain.

Mr. Lloyd George was deeply moved in speaking his eulogy of "this lovely and chivalrous figure." Unfortunately he spoke in such low tones that parts of the speech were inaudible. There was a solemn hush when the Prime Minister quoted those moving words from Major Redmond's last speech in the House, in which the gallant Irishman alluded to himself and his comrades of the Irish division as "we perhaps who are about to die." Read in retrospect this memorable oration of March 7 reads as though its author had a premonition of coming death. As Mr. Lloyd George aptly said: "This solemn appeal comes to us now from an honoured grave."

Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the whole House, associated himself with the Prime Minister's tribute, and said that the incorporation of all Ireland in the Empire by ties of mutual confidence, real affection, and lasting goodwill was the best and most enduring monument they could raise to his memory. In his passionate love of liberty he had received at the very beginning of the war, with his quick and penetrating insight, that the principles in which he believed were being translated into universal terms and put in issue on a world-wide theatre. He put himself heart and soul with all the energy of the contagious enthusiasm of his nature into the struggle.

Mr. Devlin paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of his late colleague.

Sir E. Carson said he also desired to add his small tribute to a lamented and life long opponent. He had disagreed with him on every subject in politics, but he felt glad to think that not one bitter word had he ever had with him either in public or in private. He was always sincere. He (Sir E. Carson) had just come from Belfast, where he had presided over a conference which accepted his advice and decided to enter the Convention. They could not discount incidents like these. Major Redmond fell fighting beside Ulstermen. He was cared for by Ulstermen. Let them put these facts together—hear, hear—and if in the trenches they could fight side by side in the common cause of liberty, he hoped in his time to see a solution of the Irish question which would meet all the ideals of liberty in all parts of Ireland.

Mr. Wardle, on behalf of the Labour party, associated himself with the tributes.

It is stated by the *Evening Standard* that the body of Major Redmond is not to be brought across the Channel for burial.

The view of the family is that he would have preferred to lie in a soldier's grave with the gallant men who fell around him in the Wytschaete Wood.

700 Cinema Theatres Closed.

It was stated at a conference of the Cinematograph Association of Great Britain (Limited), at Birmingham recently, that the tax on admissions to cinema theatres had been responsible for the closing of over 700 theatres. A resolution was passed urging the House of Commons not to increase the tax.

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AIRCRAFT IN THE WAR.

Aeroplane Raids and the Prospects.

Raiding aeroplanes attacking a naval establishment," as admitted in the official report, might possibly inflict damage that would repay the trouble and heavy casualties sustained by the German enterprise of last Tuesday, says the *Observer* of June 10, but the chances are all against it. In fact, the second of the two big raids has simply discovered the existence of an almost perfect defence, in which the only remaining loophole is the circumstance that the raiders are able to get their blow in before wholesale destruction falls upon them, a state that makes their attacks the forlornest of forlorn hopes.

And even this small consolation is rapidly disappearing before the adaptation of the defences on this side to meet the new form of attack, so that we may expect the next party that comes over will suffer heavy losses even before they reach their objective. We are entitled to the feeling of satisfaction that our own raids on the Germans are never attended by anything like the proportion of losses inflicted on the enemy last Tuesday.

The actual damage to property may or may not have been equal to the cost of the destroyed aeroplanes, and the damage done to naval and military establishments practically negligible. The enemy lost the highly-trained personnel of eight or ten aeroplanes. Admittedly, the daylight raid belongs to a quite different category from that of the blind murder wrought by Zeppelins at night; but the price paid, even from the German point of view, must already appear almost prohibitive.

The utmost surprise that can be effected is to steal across the sea before the alarm has had time to take full effect. Return to safety is impossible. It is highly probable that another attempt will be made, but this is quite obviously a minor and petty side-issue of the war, which must not be allowed to affect our general plans.

Meanwhile the bases from which these attacks start are being subjected to constant and more effective molestation by our airmen. On the day of the last raid, taking all the aerial news from the various fronts it will be seen that the enemy lost far more machines than we did, and suffered very much heavier damage of military character; this reckoning, moreover, omitting the Franco-German side, in which also the enemy had the worst of it, and, by the bombardment of Treves, were given a taste of the kind of "war" they waged on Folkestone.

For the present, and probably for some time to come, the radius of aeroplanes carrying bombs being very restricted, a comparatively small extent of our coastline, and certainly no great distance inland (to attain to London would involve fuel for another hour of flying, and so much less ammunition), are concerned. The north-west coast is at present out of range. And this situation will continue unless the enemy should find it possible to send aeroplanes "mother ships" out into the North Sea, and so operate from bases near to us—a most unlikely contingency.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

HONOURS AND DISTINCTION.
(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—The reading of J. Saxon Miles' article which you reproduced in your issue of Monday from the *Daily Chronicle*, and headed "Reform in Honours List," serves to recall the list which was published in your paper a short time ago under the heading "Hongkong Men Mentioned in Despatches." Does it not seem ridiculous that men, far removed from the danger zone and giving only a portion of their spare time in the majority of cases, should have distinctive mention whilst others, dying in agony by the thousand, are passed over with only the bare notice usual to men who have died on active service? More than that, several of the "Hongkong men mentioned" are being paid for their service—and well paid, too, in comparison to the men in the trenches—while most of them have been able to carry on their businesses as usual. Surely if there is any need of reform in the Honours List, there is an even greater need for reform in a system which permits distinctive mention of the kind under notice.

Yours etc.
JUSTICE.
Hongkong, July 24, 1917.

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SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Sado Maru Capt. Shinobe	{THURS., 23rd Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Syo Maru Capt. Takano	{THURS., 9th Aug., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	{FRI., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijlapij	...	31st July	7th Aug.	KOBE
Tijpanas	...	1st Aug.	5th Aug.	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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York Building. 115

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 27th July, at noon.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES., 31st July, at noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN	Chipsing	Thurs., 26th July at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thurs., 26th July at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 28th July at noon.
MANILA	Fuensang	Sat., 28th July at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 4th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers, proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Hanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the cargo holds can be chartered for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai, through Hanghai, are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailing from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadar, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datt.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tiensin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Donaldson Line.
We are requested by the Editor of "Lloyd's List" (says the Times of June 4) to state that, with regard to an erroneous statement which appeared in Lloyd's List of May 16, in connexion with the recent formation of Anchor-Donaldson (Limited), the Donaldson Line (Limited) desires it to be made known that the new company acquired it in the Donaldson Line the steamers Letitia, Saturnia, Cassandra, and Athena, and that, with this exception, the Donaldson Line continues as before and is wholly managed by Messrs. Donaldson Brothers (Limited). There is no prospect of any further change in connexion with the Donaldson Line.

Important Merger.
A Merger of a score of British steamship companies including the Cunard Line, Peninsular and Oriental, Commonwealth Dominion Line, Allan Line, Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, and the New Zealand Shipping Co., the British India Co., and several smaller concerns has been completed, according to a report circulated in shipping circles. Lord Inchcape, head of the P. & O. Company, will be the directing head of the new company, it is stated, and will direct the fleet, aggregating more than 400 vessels, with a total valuation for the shipping and other properties of about £400,000,000. The operating companies expect to be able to effect a more economical administration of their vessels by the merger, as it facilitates better routing, will make easier the necessary transfers of officers and crews for the best operating efficiency, will eliminate duplicated routings, and will consolidate the numerous agencies, thereby, reducing accounting expenses.

Suez Canal Company.
The report of the Suez Canal Company for 1916, which was adopted at the annual general meeting of the shareholders held in Paris on June 11, states that the position did not differ essentially from that of the previous year. Whilst the traffic passing through the Canal amounted to 15,266,155 tons in 1915, this was reduced to 12,825,347 tons in 1916, which was a fresh drop in round figures of 2,000,000 tons, and added to the previous losses of 4,100,000 in 1915 and 600,000 tons in 1914. The rate per ton, however, have not fallen in the same proportion, thanks to the increases of the rates which have been successfully adopted. Those increases, however, had not been sufficient to counterbalance the diminution of the traffic of the Canal. The receipts for special navigation dues showed a deficit of some 14,000,000fr., as compared with three of 1915. The result of the current year, to which much importance was attached in determining the dividend proposed for distribution, showed a new and profound depression. The ruthless submarine war which Germany announced to the world on February 1 was certainly the principal cause of that new decline. The uncertainty of the immediate future required them to be more than ever faithful to their customary rules of prudence. Therefore, the council proposed to distribute a total net dividend of 10fr., which only very slightly exceeds the actual profit for the year, and will leave to be carried forward an amount very similar to that of the previous year. The total receipts for 1916 reached the sum of 89,041,268fr. 83c., showing, as compared with the total receipts for 1915, a decrease of 9,183,822fr. 04c. The decrease from transit dues alone amounted to 13,473,769fr. 62c., but there is a compensation to the extent of 4,289,947fr. 58c. due to the increase in the company's revenue from other sources. The total expenses of the year amounted to 34,556,714fr. 23c., showing an increase of 2,535,745fr. 87c., as compared with those of the previous year. The general maritime movement of 1916 was represented by the passing through the Canal of 3,110 ships, of altogether 12,324,347 tons net. This, in comparison with 1915, is a decrease of 598 ships and 2,941,898 tons (i.e., 19.26 per cent.), and as compared with 1913, the last normal year, a decrease of 1,975 ships and 7,708,537 tons (i.e., 38.48 per cent.).

Valuable Stamp.
Stamps valued at £10,450 belonging to the late Sir David P. K. Mason, founder of the Punjab Bank, were found by the High Court to pass under the will to his widow, the late Sir David's widow, Mrs. Mason.

NOTICES.

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EXPRESS.

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WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers. It is fitted with all modern conveniences
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Yok Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
s.s. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.
s.s. "COLOMBIA" Oct. 10, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
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The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
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Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 25th JULY, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

THURSDAY, 26th JULY, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 29th JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
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S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	25 July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	27 July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Goentoe	J.C.J. L.	1 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Rindjani	J.C.J. L.	15 Aug.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	23 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23 Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	25 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Beaudor	P. M. S. S.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Vondel	J.C.J. L.	12 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	22 Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Koningin der N.	J.C.J. L.	26 Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin	Chipshing	J. M. Co.	26 July
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	26 July
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	27 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27 July
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Saidakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	28 July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	29 July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haibong	D. L. Co.	31 July
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	31 July
Manila	Loongang	J. M. Co.	4 Aug.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4 Aug.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	5 Aug.
Kobe	Tijlapap	J.C.J. L.	5 Aug.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	7 Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	9 Aug.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17 Aug.

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Calderon L. A.	Osborne G.
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Crawford F. M.	Patt W.
Caplan Mr & Mrs	Patt W.
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Green Capt E. B.	Patt W.
Green J. H.	Patt W.
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Hodgins Mr & Mrs A. E.	Patt W.
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Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Patt W.
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Journe B. de	Patt W.
Joseph E. M.	Patt W.
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Joseph J.	Patt W.
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Macdonald A. D.	Patt W.

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Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	25th July.
"GOENTOE"	10,000	1st Aug.
"RINDJANI"	8,000	15th Aug.
"VONDEL"	10,000	12th Sept.
"KONINCIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	26th Sept.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SIBERIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, JAPAN
PORTS & MANILA.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 23rd July, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 27th July, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 31st July, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 10th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

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All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK SLIP	WIDTH OF DOCK SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK SLIP	DATE OF CONSTRUCTION
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	50'	12'	12'	1911

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
TOWN OFFICE.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

GUNS RECAPTURED AT KUT.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McPherson stated that General Maude had recaptured all the thirty-five guns at Kut, which the garrison had put out of action prior to the surrender, which they had thrown into the river and which the Turks had salvaged.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that up to the present ninety-five acceptances had been received of the invitations to attend the Irish Convention. The number of Labour representatives had been increased from five to seven. The Government's nominees included Lord Dunsen, Lord Granard and Lord MacDonell, Sir Horace Plunkett, Sir William Goulding, Sir Bertram Windle, Sir William Crawford and Sir Crawford McCullagh.

BRITAIN'S HUGE WAR BILL.

Daily Expenditure of Eight Millions.

London, July 24.
In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna dwelt upon the enormous rise in expenditure. The present position was that our expenditure was £8,000,000 a day, and the revenue £2,000,000. If this continued, it would mean an additional 3s. 4d. on the Income Tax, making over 8s. altogether. That would cripple trade. The cause of rising prices was not profiteering but the inflated expenditure. The remedy is a curtailment of expenditure. Further labour unrest would be certain if prices continued to rise.

The Allies and America.

London, July 24.
Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the Vote of Credit, said that he was satisfied that the United States would realise that the cause of the Allies was one, and that we relied upon receiving in the United States resources necessary to pay for supplies of all kinds for the Allies. The total advances to the Allies and Dominions were \$1,025,000,000, but the total advances to the Dominions only \$148,000,000.

WAR ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

London, July 24.
Their Majesties will attend an Intercession Service on August 4, on the occasion of the anniversary of the declaration of war.

ANGLO-FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

London, July 24.
Mr. Thomas and Mr. Winston Churchill have exchanged congratulatory messages, emphasising that their respective Departments will co-operate until victory is secured.

BACK FROM PETROGRAD.

London, July 24.
Mr. Henderson has returned to London from Petrograd.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Yunnan Troops Attack Kwangsi Commander.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of July 24 as follows:—

A body of Yunnan troops on their way to the city after drilling, passed a chair, inside of which there was the Commander of the 1st Battalion of the Kwangsi troops, with a bodyguard in front. On seeing him, the Yunnan soldiers at once attacked the bodyguard and destroyed the chair. The commander took refuge in a paper dealer's shop on the sidewalk and thus escaped molestation.

The new Yunnan monopolists paid the first instalment in advance, amounting to \$500,000, on the 23rd. After a report from the Superintendent of the Fund Raising Bureau, the Yunnan went immediately to the Department and, after negotiation, it was decided to pay \$300,000 to the Yunnan troops and to the Kwangsi troops \$74,000, as the payment for May and June.

Another syndicate intends to secure the monopoly for the "Pigeon Lottery" in the whole province for five years. A sum of \$500,000 per year has been offered.

The Provincial Authority, on hearing that Tang Shao-yi, Wu Ting-feng and Chen Pik-kuang and others intend coming to Canton, has wired to enquire the date of their departure in order to send a gunboat to meet them. A telegram from Peking states that Admiral Chen is dismissed from office by a mandate and is succeeded by Lau Koon-hung, the former Admiral. The message also states that the commanders of cruisers Hoiyang and Hoihan have wired to Peking declaring their loyalty to the Government.

A War Gift.

The Hon. Secretary of the War Charities Committee informs us that a further donation of four cases of smoking tobacco has been received from Messrs. Morckamp & Co., Manila, for the use of the wounded in England. This generous gift will be distributed before by the Committee's representative in London.

BOMBS IN CARGOES.

How A German Shipping Plot was Unearthed.

Bombs secreted in cargoes sailing to Britain and her Allies were mentioned in a case in the Prize Court when the Court condemned 717 bags of substance taken from the Danish steamer Eskom and labelled "The best fertiliser in the world." The president described the "fertiliser" as an ingenious fraud. It was really an attempt to get cotton oil into Germany in a novel way.

Mr. Pilcher, for the Crown, gave a remarkable account of the discovery. The bags, he said, were shipped from the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, Hoboken, to Gothenburg. This company was organised by Dr. Walter Scheele, a German chemist.

When the ship was seized the "fertiliser" was put up for sale by the Admiralty Marshal, who was then informed that it was not fertiliser at all, but a substance composed of 60 per cent. of crude cotton oil solidified by means of carbonate of lime. Cotton oil could be recovered by chemical process, and in addition to being valuable for lubricating purposes, it was an edible oil largely used in the manufacture of margarine.

Since the New Jersey company was formed by Scheele, bombs and other material were discovered in the cargoes of a number of steamers carrying goods to Great Britain and her Allies, and on April 1 last the Federal authorities arrested Charles von Kleist and other persons.

A confession was made by von Kleist that Dr. Scheele had supplied the materials to manufacture the bombs, and the United States authorities confiscated all the material in the possession of the New Jersey Agricultural Chemical Company, while the Hoboken tax collector and other creditors seized the machinery and furniture of the factory.

SIDELIGHTS FROM GERMANY.

Entente Truthfulness and the Other Sort

The *Hamburger Echo*, a Socialist paper of the Majority complexion, indulges in a stormy outburst on "The Might of the Lie." The role which lies have played in this war simply disgusts the *Echo*—lies by the Entente, and especially by England; the father and mother of lies. It is lies which have turned the world against Germany. Had the truth been told from the beginning, the world would have long since rallied to the side of Germany. And then the *Echo* proceeds to tell the truth as it knows it.

The war had hardly begun when Germany found herself cut off from the rest of the world. The British took care that Germany was unable to send abroad any rectification of the falsehoods so industriously circulated to her detriment. England, in possession of the cables of the world, closed them against every statement emanating from German sources calculated to do justice to the German cause. In this way Germany's enemies were able to inundate neutrals with matter which placed Germany in an oblique light, and it is to this vile activity that Germany is now able to count her score of bitter loss.

The *Echo* gives another illustration of the "Power of the Lie" in the use made by Germany's enemies of the events immediately preceding the outbreak of war. They went about the world asserting that it was Germany and Austria-Hungary who created a diplomatic situation of which war was the only possible outcome. Yet the official documents published both by Vienna and Berlin prove the exact contrary, prove that it was the Allies who created a situation of which the only possible solution was a European war. France and Russia were determined to fight, no matter what shape the Serbian imbroglio took. England was backing them up, believing that the defeat of Germany would be an easy matter, and knowing that a German victory would be the end of her world dominion. "These are the true reasons for the outbreak of war."

And just as the lie was omnipotent in 1914 and 1915 so it is all-powerful to-day. Can anything be more grotesque than Wilson's reasons for declaring war against Germany? There you have the lie, in pure culture. It was not the cause of humanity which influenced Wilson: The *Echo* laughs at the idea. Nor was it the cause of freedom and of helpless nationalities groaning under the heel of an oppressor. These are lies, lies. The real truth is that America entered the war because the interests of American capitalists were at stake. The entire American neutrality business was a sham and a lie from the beginning, a gigantic fabric of hypocrisy. If you look closely you will find under all the humbug the terror of the American capitalist and munitions maker, lest England's defeat jeopardise the safety of their colossal investments.

The *Weser Zeitung* (Bremen) is alarmed lest Germans visiting neutral countries should be guilty of the indiscretion of unwittingly betraying military secrets to the enemy. In prominent type it appeals to its readers as follows:—

"Germans at this time who visit neutral foreign countries; especially Scandinavia, Holland, and Switzerland, must bear in mind that the enemy intelligence service, has covered these countries with a thick net, and is striving to the best of its power to entice every German into its meshes, in order to obtain information of military value."

THE SEA AFFAIR.

Bombardments of the Belgian Coast.

The naval correspondent of the *Observer* wrote on June 10 as follows:—

There is an ever-growing significance about the attacks by sea and air upon the German positions on the Belgian coast. It would be a great mistake to suppose that there is no more definite purpose in them than to content those who have clamoured that the Navy should "do something." The attacks are revealing a weakness in the German position which may lead to important consequences. Take the bombardment of Ostend and Compendore. Tywhitt's engagement with a force of six German torpedo boats on the same morning. The German account of what happened is characteristically false. They profess that S.20, the loss of which they admit, was one of two torpedo boats guarding the entrance to Ostend, and they attribute her loss to the attacking squadron, altogether ignoring Tywhitt's intervention, and the fact that the engagement began thirty miles or so to the northward.

It was a moonlight night and dawn was approaching. These are not the conditions chosen by the Germans for "tip-and-run" raids. The six boats were out for another purpose, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that it was to attack the bombarding squadron and its satellites on the way across. The British force which dropped upon it consisted not only of destroyers, but also of light cruisers, and it was probably the guns of the latter which settled S.20. Herein the weakness of the German position is exposed. They cannot support their torpedo craft from Zeebrugge and Ostend with heavier ships. They are thus at the mercy of any British force which can catch them, and, as their lairs become unsafe, they will be compelled to give more chances of encounter on the open sea. That their lairs are becoming unsafe there is welcome evidence. The great guns on the coast do not seem to have the terrors once attributed to them. The patient work of the "Vice-Admiral, Dover," and his officers has devised means for effective attack on the German naval positions which, even last autumn, was considered impossible. Further evidence of the insecurity of the German positions on the Belgian coast, if it can be relied upon, is to be found in Hindenburg's alleged declaration that Germany must have the use of the mouths of the Scheldt.

Now, the presence of a strong force of above-water craft at Zeebrugge and Ostend is essential to the prosecution of submarine work in the Channel. All the German attempts were easily defeated before they accumulated torpedo boats there. It seems, therefore, not unlikely that they may attempt to use bigger units of their fleet in order to prevent the neutralisation of these ports which further successful operations on our part may bring about. The air-raid on the Thames Estuary last Tuesday may not have been unconnected with a desire to ascertain the force available there to interfere with operations planned by the enemy to relieve the situation off the coast of Belgium.

His confidence will not be restored by what he calls the "blazing" of the Battle of Flanders. All the old nervousness about his coast positions, which he displayed in the early days of the war will return, and with good and sufficient reason. If affairs go in accordance with our hopes, they have the appearance of working up for a decisive event at sea, for if the enemy once begins to attempt to support his flotillas with heavier craft, it will, sooner or later, result in the battle-fleets being drawn in.

The *Manchester Guardian* has recently made a suggestion which appears to be worth the notice of the authorities. It is that an officer of the mercantile marine should be appointed, not as officer de liaison at the Admiralty between the merchant service and the Navy. The line

FULL COURT.

Appeal Against a Decision in Chambers.

Under Miscellaneous Proceedings, at the Supreme Court this morning, a Full Court, composed of the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sat to hear an appeal of Ho Cheng-tee, against a decision of Mr. Justice Gompertz in Chambers on the question of an originating summons against Hoi Ngok-lam.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. F. N. D'Almeida) appeared for the appellant, and Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for respondent.

Mr. Potter said that the appeal had arisen in the following circumstances. The person Hoi Ngok-lam took out a summons under Section 61 of the Trustees Ordinance, asking for certain relief from the Court, the subject matter of the summons not being relative to this case. That summons was ex-parte and when it came before the learned Judge, he directed that papers should be served on Ho Cheng-tee. They were so served. Hoi Cheng-tee took out a summons asking for a portion of Ho Ngok-lam's summons to be struck out, and the case came up for hearing. At the hearing, a preliminary objection was raised, as Ho Cheng-tee could not be heard on the summons, because he did not put in an appearance. His Lordship found in favour of the technical preliminary objection and now this case of appeal was before their Lordships. Legal argument followed.

Between the two Services has worn thin. The "shell-back," indeed, is in the forefront of the battle, and it is argued that the merchant seaman often obtains invaluable data concerning phases of the submarine war which are not apparent to the naval officer, and that he needs a medium by means of which his ideas can be communicated. The merchant service is, of course, more widely recognised than it was; but the recognition has largely been given to those who own the ships rather than to those who work them. It is reasonable to think that, if the latter had a representative within the Admiralty itself, co-operation would be closer and more effective than it is.

There is no lack of pugnacity in the mercantile marine, and now that the main difficulty in the way of the efficient arming of merchantmen has been removed by the entry of the United States into the war, it has become, in fact, a branch of the combative services. Admiral Fournier has been urging in France the duty of all merchant skippers, not only to defend themselves if attacked, but to take a vigorous offensive when opportunity offers. Commander William Osier Cratchley, R.N.R., writing in the *Nautical Magazine* for June, very opportunely reminds us that, down to the date at which merchant men surrendered their armament, our vessels sailed under a Statute of Charles II. which made it a penal offence for a shipmaster to give up his ship without fighting. He also mentions a curious fact. He says that he has himself seen a handbill circulated by the Admiralty among shipowners about the year 1862 (that is, after the Declaration of Paris), stating that, if the shipowners would provide suitable magazines, the Admiralty would furnish guns and fittings free of charge. That document had disappeared from the archives. But, unless Captain Cratchley's memory has played him false, the fact that it was issued shows that, at that time, the arming of merchantmen was not held to infringe any international agreement, and that the participation of merchant ships in hostilities was still contemplated. Guns are now again provided, and the mercantile marine is once more developing into a formidable fighting force. That is good reason why it should be directly represented at the Admiralty.

GERARD FENNELL.

LOCAL STEAMER'S PLIGHT.

AGROUND IN CANTON RIVER.

Bombarded by Chinese Forts.

A thrilling story of how a local British ship was attacked by Chinese forts from the Chuen Pi Point, Canton River, and the narrow escape which the captain, officers and crew had from annihilation at the hands of a band of misguided Chinese troops has reached the Colony, and the tale makes interesting reading.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night, the *Sainam*, a paddle-wheel steamer belonging to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company was passing the Point when she was struck by an exceptionally heavy gale for this time of the year, and, despite the efforts of the Captain and crew, the vessel was driven on a small spit jutting out into the centre of the river. To make matters worse the Sampan Chow light, which normally affords sufficient light to navigators of the river, warning them of the spit, was obscured, for some reason, and the *Sainam* went aground. The engines slowed and then stopped altogether and rain fell in torrents.

No sooner had the ship grounded than a hail of bullets swept over her. At first these were out of range, but as the gunners on each side of the spit became better acquainted with the position of the vessel, the fire became more accurate, until at length they struck the decks in every part. It appeared that the fire was coming from two Chinese forts on either side of the spit, and the ship and those aboard her were in an extremely uncomfortable position.

The plight of the vessel was bad enough in all conscience, without this added danger, as her bottom had been nearly torn out and she was making water rapidly through the damaged plates, but, to make matters very much worse, the officers and crew were impeded from carrying out work which would tend to alleviate their distressful position. With bullets flying in all directions and striking the ship every two or three seconds, it would have been madness and certain death to attempt to pull the vessel off from her precarious position at this juncture. Then the Chinese crew, numbering about thirty, became panic-stricken, as Chinese will under such circumstances as these, and, tumbling over the side, they waded ashore, leaving only two Europeans on the ship, to fend for themselves. Though the position was becoming worse instead of better, and in spite of the fact that the rifle fire increased, the officers saw that something had to be done, and that quickly, if they were to come out of the heavy fire alive. Both Captain Galt and Captain Connor, at much personal risk, ventured forth, and, by much strategy, secured blue lights and rockets. The blue lights were hoisted as a sign of distress and rockets were fired. It was while Captain Connor was holding a rocket in his hand that he had a very nasty experience and a narrow escape from death. He was about to launch the rocket when a bullet sped through the air and, striking the rocket, knocked it clean out of his hand. Later, during the uneven fight, he had in his hand an enamel washing bowl and this too was shot out of his hands, there being no less than three bullet holes in it.

Despite these uncomfortable situations, both captains persevered in their endeavour to call the attention of other vessels, but when the blue lights were shown the rifle fire increased. The soldiers in the fort must have seen that their fire was not taking any effect, and they began to adopt sterner methods, for when they had been firing rifles for some considerable time, they opened up fire from 8-inch guns. Happily for all concerned, their fire was very erratic, and though they were only a matter of thirty yards from the shore, the shells either passed harmlessly over the vessel or fell short by fifteen or twenty feet. It is a matter for congratulation that the gunners behind the machines were poor specimens of soldiers, or that

STERLING SALARIES.

Hongkong Grievance Reported to Prime Minister.

We understand that the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, as representing the chief civilian interests of the Colony, have taken up the matter of the great hardship suffered by the officers and men of the Military and Naval Services stationed here who are paid in sterling at the present abnormal high rate of exchange and that a telegram has been despatched to the Prime Minister on the subject.

The Heavy Rainfall.

There was another heavy downpour of rain last night, and the Observatory return for the twenty-four hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day gives the fall as 3.83 inches. Thus in two days over 7 inches of rain have been registered.

would have been little left of the *Sainam*. The vessel was in this uncomfortable position for a couple of hours, a heavy fire being kept up the whole time, but at length the officers aboard had the satisfaction of knowing that their efforts to attract other ships in the river had met with success.

The best tribute possible should be paid to the Cheng Sui, the Wing On, the Soi Tai and other vessels, of which unfortunately we do not at the moment know the names, which, at much risk to themselves, went to the rescue of the *Sainam*, in spite of the fact that the fire had by no means ceased, though it did shortly afterwards, when a voice was heard calling from the bank asking who they were. Apparently, from what can be gathered, the soldiers in the fort were under the impression that the *Sainam* was a transport from the North and was about to land Northern troops! It took those in authority nearly two hours to find that they had been attacking a ship flying the British flag. At length they were convinced of the true facts of the case and the other ships were allowed to render assistance to the stranded vessel, which was taking water all the time in the fore and aft holds. The tide was at young flood, and if the ship had been left alone, all would have been well, but the rising tide had in the meantime crept up, and she was carried on to the rocks.

The forts from which the *Sainam* was attacked are the Chuen Pi and Boes Tigra Forts, about 48 miles up the river, and, as is well-known, they are armed to the teeth in expectation of an attack. It is to be hoped that the matter will be taken up and the Chinese there shown that ghastly mistakes of this description are very costly.

The *Sainam* had to be immediately taken to the Taikoo Dock to undergo repairs which are somewhat extensive, due not so much to the bullets as to the fact that the officers and crew were prevented from getting the vessel into deep water at the outset, when the ship would have escaped with little or no damage. This morning a representative of the *Telegraph* went aboard the vessel and there saw plenty of evidence of the handiwork of the Chinese soldiers. The woodwork of every deck was riddled with bullets, which in some instances had penetrated into very queer places. In some cases they had cut clean through into the cabins and into the ladies' bathroom, while one shot went through a panneling, across a narrow corridor, through another wall and right into the Captain's cabin, through his chair which was lying on a shelf. There were many instances such as these, showing that those on board had been in a truly precarious position because they had had little or no shelter.

It is interesting to note that only a short time ago the *Sainam* was discharged from Taikoo Docks after undergoing extensive repairs at the cost of a considerable amount of money; in fact, Monday night's trip was her first since she had been overhauled. It will also be remembered that it was the *Sainam* which was so seriously pirated in 1908, when the Chinese Authorities had to pay handsome compensation,

RUSSIAN CRISIS.

A Bitter Class Struggle.

The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of June 6, from its Petrograd correspondent:

The resignation of M. Konovaloff, though a painful symptom of the critical state of industry and commerce, is not likely to lead to a Ministerial crisis, or to have any such effect as the sudden and unexpected resignation of M. Gatchkoff. No change is now possible in the actual form of the Ministry. At the present moment there can be no question of any other Ministry than the Coalition, so that the resignation of any single member, though very regrettable, as pointing to disunity, is still only incidental. The causes leading up to M. Konovaloff's resignation were very complex. The class struggle in Russia is now becoming exceedingly bitter, and it is difficult to distinguish, said the columnist of the mutual accusations of capitalists and workmen, which side is more at fault in forcing the crisis. No single fact or incident can be pointed to as being the direct cause of Konovaloff's resignation. In an explanation to the journalists, he said he considered the tendencies now prevalent in the Government were not directed to the alleviation of the industrial crisis, and as he meets with strong opposition, and cannot be responsible for the conduct of a policy opposed to his convictions, he wished, by resigning, to emphasize the seriousness of the situation.

But two events during the past week no doubt had an effect in accelerating M. Konovaloff's decision. At the Moscow Congress of War Industry Committees, M. Konovaloff made a report on the general situation, in which he drew attention to the necessity of taking decisive and extreme measures to avert the collapse of the whole of Russian industry. M. Gatchkoff also spoke of the disappointment following on the short-lived joy of the revolution. Both speeches were made in a tone very irritating to the Labour group of the Committee, who regarded them as charges against the workmen. When the Labour representatives spoke in reply feeling ran very high, charges of inciting to counter-revolution were made against capitalists, and uproar ensued, with the final result that the Labour group rose and left the hall in a body, and refused to participate further in the conference. The second incident awaited M. Konovaloff on his return to Petrograd. During his absence the Government drew up a declaration on the industrial crisis, and the measures necessary to relieve the situation. In view of M. Konovaloff's absence, the draft was made by his assistant, M. Stepanoff, whose proposals met with the strong opposition of the Minister of Labour, M. Skobelev. When M. Konovaloff returned he expressed his entire approval of M. Stepanoff's draft of the declaration, and in view of the impossibility of coming to an agreement, Konovaloff handed in his resignation.

Meanwhile, while the air is full of uncertainty, and no one can see what the morrow may bring forth, the yearning for a strong Government, whose authority will be unquestioned, grows day by day, and is expressed by all parties. But class bitterness seems too keen for any reconciliation to take place in the near future. What charges do the workmen bring against capitalists? Take the case of the Loan of Liberty. In spite of the promises of success when the loan was first issued, it has not justified expectations. Its comparative failure has forced the Government to make a new huge issue of bank notes. It could never be expected that the loan should be supported mainly by the working-classes, and it follows that the failure is due to the feeble support of the capitalists. Yet, it is the capitalists who never tire of charging the working-men with lack of patriotism. As the *News of the C.W.S.D.* says:—

"By not subscribing to the Loan of Liberty the capitalists have forced the Government to issue further huge sums in paper money. The result is that the rouble will fall still lower, the

BRITISH WAR AIMS.

Reply to Russian Note.

The following is the text of the reply of H.M. Government to the Russian Note regarding the Allied war aims:—

"On May 3 his Majesty's Government received through the Russian Charge d'Affaires a Note from the Russian Government declaratory of their war policy."

"In the proclamation to the Russian people, enclosed in the Note, it is said that 'Free Russia does not purpose to dominate other peoples or to take from them their national patrimony, or forcibly to occupy foreign territory'."

"In this sentiment the British Government heartily concurs. They did not enter upon this war as a war of conquest, and they are not continuing it for any such object. Their purpose at the outset was to defend the existence of their country and to enforce respect for international engagements."

"To those objects has now been added that of liberating populations oppressed by alien tyranny. They heartily rejoice, therefore, that Free Russia has announced her intention of liberating Poland, not only the Poland ruled by the old Russian autocracy, but equally that within the dominion of the Germanic Empires."

"In this enterprise the British Democracy with Russia God-speed. Beyond everything we must seek for such a settlement as will secure the happiness and contentment of the peoples and take away all legitimate causes of future war."

"The British Government heartily join their Russian Allies in their acceptance and approval of the principles laid down by President Wilson in his historic message to the American Congress. These are the aims for which the British peoples are fighting. These are the principles by which their war policy is and will be guided."

"The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have from time to time made with their Allies are conformable to these standards. But if the Russian Government so desire they are quite ready with their Allies to examine, and, if need be, to revise, these agreements."

cost of living will rise still higher, and the working-class thus be forced to make still higher demands. Wouldn't it be better to insist on excess profits passing to the State Treasury, and heavily taxing incomes and property? The bourgeois press and the leaders of industry declare themselves ready to renounce all profits, if only to save industry, which they say is ruined by the workmen. But why renounce profits when the State may be assisted by a far simpler manner, namely by buying loan and so enabling the State to develop its productive forces? One is forced to the sad conclusion that speculation is more profitable than investment in the Loan, when the country is on the brink of a financial crisis."

Mr. Henderson arrived in Russia just at the moment when his advice and experience are most sorely needed, and his assistance is therefore heartily welcomed by the Provisional Government. His beneficial influence is already making itself felt. On Friday evening he was invited to a Cabinet meeting, and the members of the Government were particularly interested in his report on the relations of the British Government towards British industry and commerce. The chief point on which the Provisional Government desired information was the extent to which the British Government now supervises and controls industry. Mr. Henderson's explanations were extremely timely, and, fortunately, his opinions largely coincide with those of the Minister of Labour, M. Skobelev, who expressed a desire to have Mr. Henderson's close advice and assistance during his stay. It should be pointed out that M. Konovaloff was opposed to too great interference in industry on the part of the State, and this constituted the main difference of opinion between himself and the Minister of Labour.

AMBASSADOR'S WARNING.

Sir G. Buchanan's Plain Words to Russian Troops.

Petrograd, June 9.—"The Allies and the War" was the theme dealt with at a great public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Russo-British Society, presided over by M. Rodzianko.

Sir George Buchanan said Russia must consolidate her newly-won freedom if she would keep it.

"The democracies of France and Great Britain have been holding and driving back the main forces of the Germans, and shedding their blood not only in defence of their national patrimony, but to safeguard the new-born liberties of Russia."

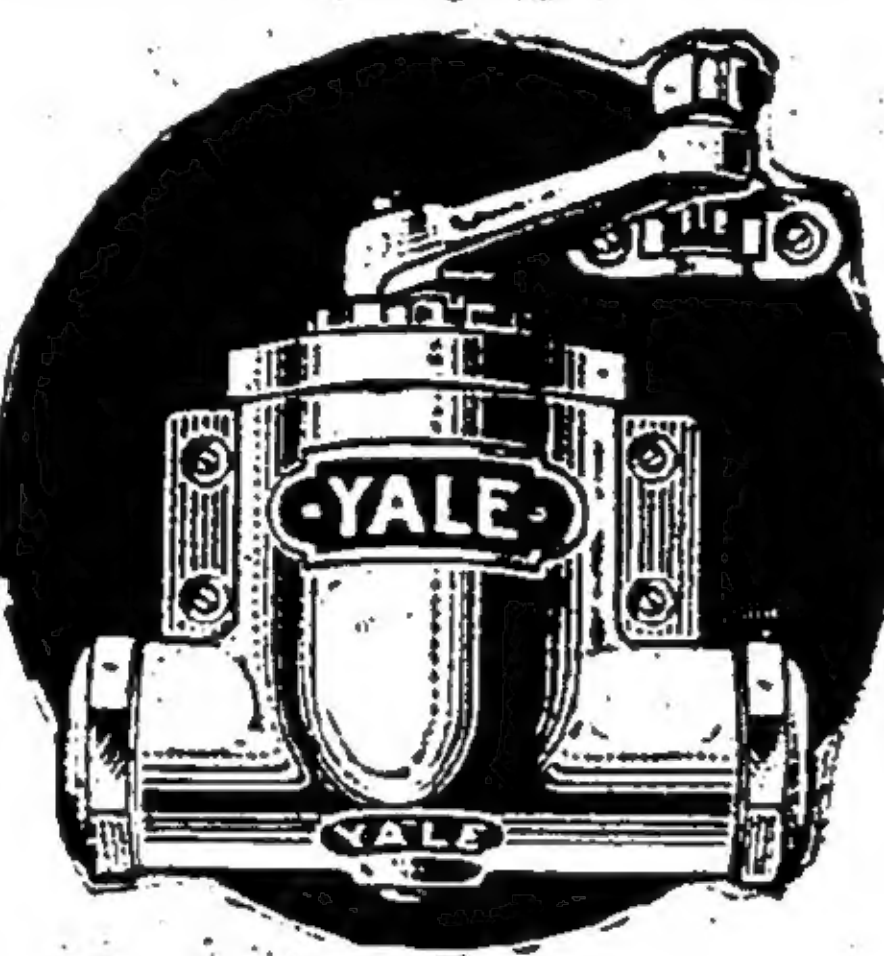
"We look to you now to help to relieve the constant pressure on our front by yourselves taking the offensive, and thus to bring this war to a speedy end and secure to the world the blessing of permanent peace."

Sir George Buchanan uttered a warning against the Utopian fallacy that these ends were attainable by fraternizing with German democracy.

"Do not, moreover," the Ambassador proceeded, "believe the tales with which German agents would poison your minds against your Allies. We did not enter the war, nor are we continuing the war, for any Imperialistic aims. We are fighting for the four great principles of liberty, nationality, reparation, and permanent peace."

"There is nothing in our policy incongruous with the policy of no annexations nor indemnities if these words are rightly interpreted, and our reply to the Russian Notes shows how anxious we are to act in complete harmony with the Provisional Government."

"Our first task, however, must be to beat the enemy, for, if we fail to do this, we shall not have a voice in the final settlement, and shall have to accept such terms of peace as Germany is pleased to impose, including the incorporation of Russian territory in the German Empire—Reuter."



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4 m/s. D/P 2/8 1/2

6 m/s. L/C 2/8 1/4

30 d/a. Sydney & Melbourne 2 1/4

30 d/a. San Francisco & New York 63

4 m/s. Marks Nom.

4 m/s. France 371 1/4

6 m/s. France 376 1/4

Demand, Germany 61 3/4

Demand, New York 61 3/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 123 1/4

Demand, Singapore 110 1/4

On Haiphong 44 1/2 prem.

On Saigon 42 prem.

On Bangkok 59 1/4

Sovereign 7 1/2

Gold Leaf, per oz. 44 50

Bar Silver, per oz. 39 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese 20 cts. pieces 3 3/4 %

Chinese 10 " 3 3/4 %

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.

Hongkong 10 " "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (Paid up) 45,000,000

President: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIEF BANKING.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 3352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " " " "

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. " " " "

3.00 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. " " " "

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5.00 A.M. to 6.00 A.M. " " " "

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11.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. " " " "

12.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. " " " "

1.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. " " " "

2.00 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. "

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



The Standard Tobacco.

"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD, MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS.
From All Tobacconists.THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B., Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON
FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 661 and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.
Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent and rates amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HASTON, 1 Des Voeux Road, Central, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, the Auctioneers, Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The property consists of:—The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysol," 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater, GEO. P. LAMMERT, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICE.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.40 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.20 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG

168 Des Voeux Road Central,

2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN,

14 Des Voeux Road, West.

NOTICES.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.

Trained male Masseuse.
Ten years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
NO. 202, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 2100 & 2101

NOTICE.

STEEL-SCREW STEAMER
"KAHO MARU."

4158 tons gross. Built 1894.

Sale of the Steamer—Her Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Machinery, Boilers and everything connected therewith, as they may lie at Pratas Reef off Hongkong.

CONDITIONS OF TENDER

(1) Tenders are invited for the wreck. The wreck is sold as it lies, and no responsibility is taken by vendors for any damage or defect whatsoever that may now or may hereafter exist.
(2) Intending tenderers must deposit at Shanghai or Hongkong the sum of Mex. \$5,000 with Messrs. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., agents of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, who will issue deposit receipts.
(3) All tenders should reach the office of Messrs. the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Shanghai or Hongkong, not later than the 24th July, 1917, or the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, not later than the 25th July, 1917.

(4) Tenders will be opened at the office of the Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., Tokio, at 3 P.M. 25th July, 1917. Buyers will not be admitted.

(5) The vendors are not bound to accept the highest or any tender, but have the liberty to call for entirely fresh tenders, or to sell the wreck in any other way they may think fit. In the event of identical tenders, vendors reserve their rights of acceptance or rejection.
(6) Should the company notify the acceptance of any tender, the sale is thereby concluded on the conditions set forth herein and such buyers' deposit is appropriated as bargain money and in part payment of purchase.

(7) The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to vendors not later than 28th July 1917; in default of which the contract is considered cancelled and the bargain money is forfeited.
(8) On a tender being accepted the delivery of the wreck is effected and, thereupon, it is at the risk and expense of the buyers.

(9) No interest will be allowed on tenders' deposits, which will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers on or before the 28th July 1917 and only in exchange for the original deposit receipt.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1917.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LIMITED.
Agents,
The Tokio Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Abekenomke, Str. Hokuto Maru, from Semarang.
Bengsinah, Professeur, from Hanoi.
Daienkou, from Semarang.
Hinjama c/o Mitsui, from Sourabaya.
Jacks Mrs. from Manila.
Kimhockhoe, from Sourabaya.
Nak-suke Iwatani Matsubara, from Thursday Is.
Okuda, Wada Hotel, from Taipan.
Ossorio, Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Turner, King Edward Hotel, from Nuffield.
Syphous, Princess Juliana, from Singapore Radio.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 19, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Kwonggangwo, from Shanghai.
Okuda, c/o Matsubara, (2) from Osaka.
Yingsheng, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Efurti, from Shanghai.
Whitpa, Yunon & Co. Des voeux Road, from Shanghai.
Virginia, Isbester, Hongkong Hotel, from Amoy.
Tienhopankwan, Tehunkwan, from Hankow.
Wongchanson, Pignon Hotel, from Shanghai.

A. B. SORESENSEN, Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, July 20, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 25th at 11.45—No returns from Japan. Pressure has increased slightly over N. China, and decreased slightly elsewhere. There is no significant change in distribution, except that the continental depression now appears to be central near Hainan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 3.83 inches. Total since January 1st, 52.24 inches against an average of 43.35 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	S. & S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, frequent rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

July 25, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vietnam 6a							
Kanara 5a							
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
W'haiwei 6a	29.79	74	56	34	60		
Hankow							
Ichang							
Chungking							
Shanghai							
Outlook							
Sharp P.							
Amoy							
Swatow							
Taihu							
Taiwan							
Kobe							
Yokohama							
Manila							
Canton							
H'kong							
Gap Rock							
Macao							
Wuchow							
Fatoh							
Hohow							
Phu Lien							
Tourane							
C. St. J.							
Apri							
Dagupan							
Manila							
Legaspi							
Tacloban							
Iloilo							
Surigao							
Cebu							
Luzon							

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 25, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, r passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

H.K. Observatory, July 25, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade, Barnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

(Wednesday, 25th July.)

"THE CAMEOS"**"BEGINNERS PLEASE"!!**

A NONSENSICAL REVUSICAL POT-POURRI

FULL MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

NOTE:—As the Curtain rises in total darkness, the audience is requested to be seated by 9.15 prompt.

DO NOT MISS THE OPENING NUMBER.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES: \$3.00, \$2.00 & \$1.00.

(Soldiers and Sailors admitted to Pit at half price.)

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coziest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

LIBERTY

11th and 12th Episodes, entitled:—

"THE DAUGHTER OF MARS." "FOR THE FLAG."

COMICS:—"AN ELECTRIC LAUNDRY."

"GET OUT AND GET UNDER."**"COLONEL HEEZA LIARS SIGNS A PLEDGE."**

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

25th, 26th and 27th July.

Showing:—An Absorbing story:

"SAME OLD HISTORY" (6 parts.)

Also Photo Drama in two parts:

"CRUCIBLE OF FATE."

NOTICES.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

AN Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th. June 1917 will be payable, on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

AN Interim Dividend of Three & half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th. June 1917 will be payable on THURSDAY 26th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1917.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent for the year ending 31st December, 1917, has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6d per dollar.

By Order of the Board.

W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

U. S. R. C.

WEATHER permitting the first American Tennis Tournament will be held on SATURDAY, August 11, 1917, at U. S. R. C. Circulars are being sent round.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.